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## How to use this dictionary

This dictionary endeavors to do everything it can to help you find the words and translations you are looking for as quickly and as easily as possible.

To enable you to get the most out of your dictionary in the long term, you will be shown exactly where and how to find the information that will help you choose the right translation in every situation - whether at school or at home, in your profession, when writing letters, or in everyday conversation.

### How to find a word

When you are looking for a particular word it is important to know that the dictionary entries are arranged in strict **alphabetical order**:

- Aal - ab
- beugen - biegen
- hay - haze

In the German-English section the umlauts *ä ö ü* are treated as *a o u*.

Besides the entry words and their derivatives and compounds, the following are also given as individual entries, in alphabetical order:

- a) the various pronoun forms (e.g. **ih**r, **ih**nen - her, them)
- b) the past tense and past participle of irregular verbs (e.g. **ging**, **gefunden** - came, bitten)
- c) the irregular plural forms of English nouns in the English-German section (e.g. **men**)
- d) irregular comparative and superlative forms in the English-German section (e.g. **better**, **worst**)

Proper names and German abbreviations are given in separate lists at the end of the dictionary.

How then do you go about finding a particular word? Take a look at the words in bold print at the top of each page. These are so-called **catchwords** and they serve as a guide to tracing your word as quickly as possible. The catchword on the top left gives

## Contents

<i>How to use this dictionary</i>	
How to find a word .....	7
Spelling .....	8
The different typefaces and their functions .....	8
Pronunciation .....	9
Symbols and abbreviations .....	12
Translations and phraseology .....	15
Grammar .....	17
<hr/>	
German-English Dictionary .....	21
English-German Dictionary .....	357
<hr/>	
Appendix .....	647
Proper Names .....	649
States and Cantons of Germany, Austria and Switzerland .....	652
German Abbreviations .....	653
Examples of German Declension and Conjugation .....	657
Alphabetical List of the German Irregular Verbs .....	663
Alphabetical List of the English Irregular Verbs .....	665
Numerals .....	667
German Weights and Measures .....	668
Conversion Tables for Temperatures .....	670
Phonetic Alphabets .....	672

you the first entry word on a page, while that on the top right gives you the last word on this page, e. g.

**Beginn** – bei

What about entries comprising hyphenated expressions or two or more words, such as **D-Zug**, **Nord-Süd-Gefälle** or **Frankfurt am Main**? Expressions of this kind are treated in the same way as single words and thus appear in strict alphabetical order. Should you be unable to find a compound in the dictionary, just break it down into its components and look these up separately. In this way the meaning of many compound expressions can be derived indirectly.

When using the dictionary you will notice many 'word families', or groups of words stemming from a common root, which have been collated within one article in order to save space:

**Misch|batterie** – **~brot** – **~sen** – **~ling** – **~jung**  
**depen|dable** – **~dence** etc.

### Spelling

Where American and British spelling of a word differs, the British spelling in the German-English section is given in the following ways:

**theater**, *Br.* **-re**, **defen|se**, *Br.* **-ce**  
**dialog|ue** etc.

In the English-German section the American spelling is given as

**theatre**, *Am.* **-ter**, **centre**, *Am.* **-ter**  
**dialogue**, *Am.* **-log** etc.

A 'u' or 'l' in parentheses in a word or phrase also indicates variant spellings:

**colo(u)red** means: American **colored**, British **coloured**; **travel(l)er** means: American **traveler**, British **traveller**.

Word division in a German word is possible after each syllable, e.g.

**ein-hül-len** – **Fort-be-stand**

ck is replaced by double k in words like

**Zucker** → **Zuk-ker** – **backen** → **bak-ken**

In the English-German section the centered dots within an entry word indicate syllabification breaks.

### The different typefaces and their functions

**Bold type** is used for the German and English entry words and for Arabic numerals separating different parts of speech

(nouns, transitive and intransitive verbs, adjectives and adverbs, etc.) and different grammatical forms of a word:

**bie|ten** ... 1. *v/t.* ... 2. *v/i.* ...  
**humpel|n** ... *v/i.* (**ge-**) 1. (**h**) ... 2. (**sein**) ...  
**feed** ... 1. *Futter n;* ... 2. (**fed**) *v/t.* füttern; **~back** ...

*Italics* are used for

- a) grammatical abbreviations and subject labels:  
*v/t., v/i., adj., adv., econ., pol.* etc.;
- b) gender labels (masculine, feminine and neuter): *m, f, n;*
- c) any additional information preceding or following a translation (including dative or accusative objects):

**bedeutend** ... considerable (*sum, etc.*); distinguished (*author, etc.*)  
**knack|en** *v/t. and v/i.* ... crack (*a. fig. code, safe, etc.*); twig, etc.: snap; fire, radio, etc.: crackle  
**file**<sup>1</sup> ... computer: Datei *f*  
**page**<sup>1</sup> ... Seite *f* (*of book, etc.*)

**Boldface italics** are used for

- a) inflectional forms of German entries:

**Kind** ... *n* (**-[e]sl-er**) child – **leiten** ... *v/t.* (**ge-, h**) lead

- b) phraseology and prepositions taken by the entry word:

**Lage** ... *In der ~ sein zu* be able to  
**abfahren** ... leave, start, depart (*all: nach* for)  
**line** ... *hold the ~ teleph.* am Apparat bleiben  
**agree** ... sich einigen (*on, upon über acc.*)

Normal type is used for translations of the entry words.

### Pronunciation

When you have found the entry word you are looking for, you will notice that very often this word is followed by certain symbols enclosed in square brackets. This is the phonetic transcription of the word, which tells you how it is pronounced. And one phonetic alphabet has come to be used internationally, namely that of the International Phonetic Association. This phonetic system is known by the abbreviation **IPA**. The symbols used in this dictionary are listed and illustrated in the following tables.

- a) **Guide to pronunciation for the German-English section**

The length of vowels is indicated by [:] following the vowel symbol, the stress by ['] preceding the stressed syllable. The glottal

b) italics for **definitions**:

Läufer ... runner (*a. rug*); chess: bishop  
decathlete ... sports: Zehnkämpfer *m*

c) pictographic **symbols** and **abbreviations** of subject areas (see p. 12 and pp. 13-14):

Bug ... *m* & bow; ⚡ nose  
Gespräch ... *n* teleph. call  
daisy ♀ ... Gänseblümchen *n*  
duck ... zo. Ente *f*

d) Where a word has fundamentally different meanings, it appears as two or more separate entries distinguished by **exponents**, or raised figures:

betreten <sup>1</sup> <i>v/t.</i> ... enter ( <i>room, etc.</i> )	chap <sup>1</sup> ... RiB <i>m</i>
betreten <sup>2</sup> <i>adj.</i> embarrassed	chap <sup>2</sup> ... Bursche <i>m</i>
Tor <sup>1</sup> <i>n</i> ... gate	chap <sup>3</sup> ... Kinnbacke <i>f</i>
Tor <sup>2</sup> <i>m</i> ... fool	

This does not apply to senses which have directly evolved from the primary meaning of the word.

e) When an entry word can be several different parts of speech, the various translations are distinguished by boldface **Arabic numerals** (see also the section on pp. 8 and 9 concerning the different typefaces):

geräuschlos	1. <i>adj.</i> noiseless ( <i>adjective</i> )
	2. <i>adv.</i> without a sound ( <i>adverb</i> )
work ...	1. Arbeit <i>f</i> ( <i>noun</i> )
	2. <i>v/i.</i> arbeiten ( <i>verb</i> )
green ...	1. grün ( <i>adjective</i> )
	2. Grün <i>n</i> ( <i>noun</i> )

In the German-English section boldface Arabic numerals are also used to distinguish transitive, intransitive and reflexive verbs (if this affects their translation) and to show that where there is a change of meaning a verb may be differently conjugated:

biegen (*irr., ge-*) 1. *v/t. and v/refl. (h)* bend; 2. *v/i. (sein): um die Ecke* ~ turn round the corner

Boldface Arabic numerals are also used to indicate the different meanings of nouns which can occur in more than one gender and to show that where there is a change of meaning a noun may be differently inflected:

Bauer ... 1. *m (-nl-n)* farmer ...; 2. *n, m (-sl-)* (bird)cage

If grammatical indications come before the subdivision they refer to all translations following:

humpeln ... *v/i. (ge-)* 1. (*h*) ...; 2. (*sein*) ...

f) **Illustrative phrases** in boldface italics are generally given within the respective categories of the dictionary article.

In the dictionary, words which are typically American are marked *Am.* and those which are predominantly used in British English are marked *Br.*

**Grammar**

Knowing what to do with the grammatical information available in the dictionary will enable the user to get the most out of this dictionary. If, for instance, an entry (a verb, adjective or noun) is governed by certain prepositions, these are given in boldface italics and in brackets together with their English or German translations and placed next to the appropriate translation. If the German or English preposition is the same for all or several translations, it is given only once before or after the first translation and then also applies to the translations which follow it.

abrücken ... 1. *v/t. (h)* move away (*von* from) ...  
befestigen *v/t. (no -ge-, h)* fasten (*an dat. to*), fix (to), attach (to) ...  
dissent ... anderer Meinung sein (*from* als) ...  
dissimilar ... (*to*) unähnlich (*dat.*); verschieden (*von*) ...

With German prepositions which can take the dative or the accusative, the case is given in brackets:

rütteln ... ~ *an (dat.)* rattle at ...

Notes on special grammatical conventions used in the German-English section (see also p. 16):

a) **nouns**

The inflectional forms (**genitive singular/nominative plural**) follow immediately after the indication of gender. No forms are given for compounds if the parts appear as separate entry words.

The horizontal stroke replaces the part of the word which remains unchanged in the inflexion:

Affäre *f (-l-n)* - Keks *m, n (-[es]l-ø)* (= Keks or Kekses/Kekse)

The sign = indicates that an umlaut appears in the inflected form in question:

Blatt *n (-[e]sl-er)* (= Blätter)

The inflectional forms of German nouns ending in **-in** are given in the following ways:

Ärztin *f (-l-nen)*  
Abenteurer(in) *m (f) (-s[-j]l-[-nen])* [= Abenteurer *m (-sl-)* and Abenteurerin *f (-l-nen)*]

**flog** [flok] *past of fliegen.*  
**floh** [flo] *past of fliehen.*  
**Floh** zo. [~] *m (-[e]sl-e) flea; 'markt m flea market.*  
**Flor** [flor] *m (-sl-e) on fabric; pile, nap.*  
**Fiorette** [flo'ret] *n (-[e]sl-e) foil.*  
**florieren** [flo'ri:ren] *v/i. (no ge-, h) flourish, prosper.*  
**Floskel** ['floskəl] *f (-l-n) empty or clichéd phrase.*  
**flöß** [flös] *past of fließen.*  
**Flöß** [flös:] *n (-esl-e) raft, float.*  
**Flosse** ['flösə] *f (-l-n) fin; flipper; swimfin.*  
**flößen** ['flö:sən] *v/t. (ge-, h) raft; 'zer m (-sl-) rafter, raftsman.*  
**Flöte** [flö:tə] *f (-l-n) flute; recorder; 'zen v/t. and v/i. (ge-, h) play the flute or recorder; bird: warble; F whistle; 'zuegehen F v/i. (irr. gehen, sep., -ge-, sein) go to pot, go down the drain.*  
**flott** *adj. [flot] brisk; lively, peppy; clothes: smart; car: a racy; ♀ afloat.*  
**Flotte** ['flötə] *f (-l-n) ♀ fleet; ♀ navy; 'nsstützpunkt ♀ m naval base.*  
**flotmachen** *v/t. (sep., -ge-, h) ♀ get (ship) afloat; fig. get (car, etc.) going again.*  
**Flöz** *geol., ♀ [flö:ts] n (-esl-e) seam.*  
**Fluch** [flux] *m (-[e]sl-e) curse; swear-word; 'zen v/i. (ge-, h) swear, curse.*  
**Flucht** [flux] *f (-l-en) flight (vor dat. from); escape, getaway (aus from); auf der ~ on the run; die ~ ergreifen take (to) flight; in die ~ schlagen put s.o. to flight; 'zartig *adv. [-?]* hastily.  
**flüchten** ['flyçtən] *(ge-) v/i. (sein) and v/refl. (h) flee (nach, zu to), run away; escape, get away.*  
**'Flücht(h)helfer** *m s.o. who smuggles refugees out of a country, escape agent; 'hilfe f (-no pl.): j-m ~ leisten help or smuggle s.o. out of a country.*  
**flüchtig** *adj. [-flyçtç] fugitive (a. fig.), on the run, at large; fig. superficial; work, etc.: careless; ♀ volatile; ~er Blick glance; ~er Eindruck glimpse; 'Zeltesfehler m slip (of the pen).*  
**Flüchtling** ['flyçtliŋ] *m (-sl-e) fugitive; pol. refugee; 'slager n refugee camp.*  
**Flug** [flu:k] *m (-[e]sl-e) flight; im ~ (e) fig. rapidly, quickly; ~abwehrrakete [-?] f anti-aircraft missile; 'bahn f trajectory (of rocket, etc.); ♀ flight path; 'ball m tennis, etc.: volley; 'begleiter ♀ m flight attendant; 'blatt n handbill, leaflet; 'boot ♀ n flying boat, seaplane; 'dienst ♀ m air service.*  
**Flügel** ['fly:çəl] *m (-sl-) wing; of propeller, etc.: a. blade; sail (of windmill, etc.);**

♂ grand piano; 'mutter ♀ f wing nut; 'schlag m flap(ping) of wings; 'schraube ♀ f thumb screw; 'stürmer m sports: wing forward; 'tür arch. f folding door.  
**Fluggast** *m (air) passenger.*  
**flügge** *adj. [-flygə] full(y)-fledged.*  
**Fluggesellschaft** *f airline (company); 'hafen m airport; 'hafengebäude n terminal; 'körper ♀ m flying object; ♀ missile; 'linie f air route; airline; 'lotse m air-traffic controller; 'plan ♀ m flight plan; (flight) schedule; 'platz m airfield; airport.  
**flugs** *adv. [fluks] quickly; at once.*  
**Flugschein** *m flight ticket; 'schreiber m flight recorder; 'schritt f pamphlet; 'sicherung f air-traffic control; 'steig ♀ m gate; 'verkehr m air traffic; air service; 'zeit f flying time.  
**'Flugzeug** *n (-[e]sl-e) aircraft, (air)-plane, esp. Brit. aeroplane; mit dem ~ by air or plane; ~absturz [-?] m air or plane crash; ~entführung [-?] f hijacking, skyjacking; 'halle f hangar; 'katastrophe f air disaster; 'träger m aircraft carrier.  
**Flunder** zo. ['flundər] *f (-l-n) flounder.*  
**flunkern** F ['flungkər] *v/i. (ge-, h) fib; brag.*  
**Flunsch** F [flonʃ] *m (-esl-e); e-n ~ ziehen make a face.*  
**Fluor** ♀ ['flu:ər] *n (-sino pl.) element: fluorine; agent: fluoride; 'kohlenwasserstoffe pl. CFC's, chlorofluorocarbons.*  
**Flur** [flu:r] *1. m (-[e]sl-e) hall(way); corridor; 2. lit. f (-l-en) field, plain; 'garderobe f coat rack; coat or hall closet.*  
**Fluß** [flu:s] *m (Flusses/Flüsse) river; stream; flow (a. fig.); im ~ fig. in a state of flux; 'abwärts *adv. [-?]* downstream; 'aufwärts *adv. [-?]* upstream; 'bett n river bed; 'dampfer m steamboat, riverboat.  
**flüssig** *adj. [-flystç] liquid; melted (butter, etc.); style, etc.: fluent; money: available; 'kelt f (-l-en) liquid; liquidity; fluency.*  
**'Flußlauf** *m course of a river; 'pferd zo. n hippo(potamus); 'schiffahrt f river navigation or traffic; 'ufer [-?] n riverbank, riverside.  
**flüstern** ['flystər] *v/i. and v/t. (ge-, h) whisper.*  
**Flut** [flu:t] *f (-l-en) flood (a. fig.); high tide; es ist ~ the tide is in; 'zen (ge-) v/i. (sein) and v/t. (h) flood; 'licht ♀ n floodlight; 'welle f tidal wave.  
**focht** [foxt] *past of fechten.*******

**Fock** ♀ [fok] *f (-l-en) foresail.*  
**Fohlen** zo. ['fo:lon] *n (-sl-) foal; colt; filly.*  
**Föhn** *meteor. [fø:n] m (-[e]sl-e) foehn, warm dry wind.*  
**Folge** ['fölgə] *f (-l-n) result, consequence; effect; succession (of events, etc.); (alphabetical, etc.) order; series (a. TV, etc.); sequel, episode; after-effect(s), aftermath.*  
**'folgen** *v/i. (ge-) 1. (sein) (dat.) follow; obey (order, etc.); hieraus folgt, daß from this it follows that; wie folgt as follows; 2. (h) child, dog, etc.: obey; ~d *adj. following, subsequent; ~dermaßen *adv. [-dar'ma:son] as follows; 'schwer* *adj. of grave consequence, grave.*  
**'folgerichtig** *adj. logical; consistent.*  
**folgerin** ['fölgərɪn] *v/t. (ge-, h) conclude (aus from); 'zung f (-l-en) conclusion (ziehen draw).*  
**'Folgezeit** *f: in der ~ afterwards; in future.*  
**folglich** *cf. [fölkliç] consequently, thus, therefore; 'sam* *adj. obedient.*  
**Folle** ['fö:li] *f (-l-n) foil; for projection, etc.: transparency; s. Plastikfolie.*  
**Folter** ['föltər] *f (-l-n) torture; auf die ~ spannen torture; 'bank f (-l-e) rack; 'zen v/t. (ge-, h) torture; fig. a torment.  
**Fön** TM [fø:n] *m (-[e]sl-e) (hand) hair-dryer.*  
**Fond** [fö:] *m (-sl-s) back (of the car); stock (for sauce, etc.).*  
**Fonds** *econ. [-] m (-l-) fund(s).*  
**fönen** ['fö:nən] *v/t. (ge-, h) blow-dry (hair).*  
**Fontäne** [fön'te:nə] *f (-l-n) jet, spout; gush (of blood).*  
**foppen** F ['föpən] *v/t. (ge-, h) tease; fool.*  
**forcieren** [försi:ren] *v/t. (no ge-, h) force (pace, etc.), push s.th.; speed up s.th.*  
**Förderband** ['fördər-] *n (-[e]sl-er) conveyor belt; 'er m (-sl-) supporter; sponsor, patron; 'korb ♀ m cage; 'lich* *adj. (dat.) beneficial (to), useful (to).*  
**fördern** ['fördər] *v/t. (ge-, h) demand, require, call for; claim (a. z. victims, etc.); econ. ask, charge.*  
**fördern** ['fördər] *v/t. (ge-, h) promote; support (a. univ.), sponsor; improve, stimulate; school: tutor, provide remedial classes for; ♀ mine.*  
**'Forderung** *f (-l-en) demand; claim (a. z.); econ. charge; debt (claim).*  
**'Förderung** *f (-no pl.) promotion, advancement; support, sponsorship; univ., etc. grant; school: tutoring, remedial classes; ♀ mining; output.****

**Forelle** zo. [fo'relə] *f (-l-n) trout.*  
**Forke** [fö:kə] *f (-l-n) (pitch) fork.*  
**Form** [form] *f (-l-en) form, shape; sports, etc.: a. condition; ♀ mo(u)ld; 2al* *adj. [-ma:l] formal; ~alität [-ali:tət] f (-l-en) formality; ~at [-ma:t] n (-[e]sl-e) size; esp. book, etc.: format, fig. caliber, Brit. -re; ~el [-əl] f (-l-n) formula; 2ell* *adj. [-mɛ:l] formal; 'zen v/t. (ge-, h) shape, form; mo(u)ld (clay, character, etc.); 'wenlehre* *gr. f morphology; 'fehler m flaw (a. z. z. z.); faux pas; 2ieren [-'mi:rən] v/t. and v/refl. (no ge-, h) form (up).*  
**...förmig** [-förmig] *in compounds: ...-shaped, in the form of ...*  
**förmlich** ['förmliç] *1. adj. formal; fig. regular; 2. adv. formally; fig. literally, practically.*  
**'formlos** *adj. shapeless; fig. informal; 'schön* *adj. well-designed.*  
**Formular** [formu'la:r] *n (-sl-e) (printed) form, blank.*  
**formulieren** *v/t. (no ge-, h) word, phrase; formulate (rule, etc.); express; wie soll ich es ~? how shall I put it?; 'zung f (-l-en) wording, phrasing; formulation; expression, phrase.*  
**'formvollendet** *adj. perfect(ly shaped).*  
**forsch** *adj. [försç] brisk, straightforward; brash, self-confident.*  
**forschen** ['försçən] *v/i. (ge-, h) research, do research work; ~ nach search for; 'zer m (-sl-) explorer; (research) scientist; 'zung f (-l-en) research (work); 'zungsanstalt [-'s-] f; 'zungszentrum n research center, Brit. -re.*  
**Forst** [förs] *m (-[e]sl-e[n]) forest.*  
**Förster** ['förs:tər] *m (-sl-) forester, forest ranger.*  
**'Forstwirtschaft** *f forestry.*  
**Fort** ♀ [fö:r] *n (-sl-s) fort.*  
**fort** *adv. [fort] off, away; gone; missing; ich muß ~ I must be off or going; in e-m ~ on and on; und so ~ and so forth; for compounds s.a. weg.  
**'Fortbestand** *m (-[e]sl-no pl.) (continued) existence; survival; 'zbestehen* *v/i. (irr. stehen, sep., no -ge-, h) continue; 'zbewegen* *v/refl. (sep., no -ge-, h) move; 'zbewegung* *f (-l-no pl.) moving; (loco)motion; 'z bilden* *f (-l-no pl.) moving; (separ., -ge-, h) improve one's knowledge or skill; continue one's education or training; ~bildung* *f (-l-no pl.) further education or training; in-service training; 'dauer* *f continuance; 'zfahren* *v/i. (irr. fahren, sep., -ge-) 1. (sein) leave, go away; mot. a. drive off; 2. (h, sein) continue, go or keep on (et. zu tun doing s.th.); 'zfall* *m (-[e]sl-no pl.) s. Wegfall; 'zführen* *v/t. (sep., -ge-, h)**